

Missiskoui Standard



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

VOL. 4.

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THE
MISSISKOUI STANDARD
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BY J. D. GILMAN,
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POETRY.

THE NEW YEAR'S NIGHT.

I stood at the door of the festive room
Where was manly grace and beauty's bloom,
All looked splendid, and dazzling gay,
As they danced the jocund hours away;
And every face wore a smile so bright,
And every step was so quick and light,
That it seem'd as they made a league with Care
That none of her children should enter there.

I will not say, that the tranquil brow
Conceal'd no vexing thoughts below,
That the sunny smile, and the sparkling glance,
That lighted and gemmed that mazy dance,
Were the radiant beams of spirits blest,
Or the genuine gleamings of hearts at rest;
Bright glitters the scene when Pleasure's wand
Is wav'd in her jewel-cover'd hand;
But peace sheds a softer and steadier glow,
A liberal, calm and translucent flow,
Which, nor music, nor mirth, nor wine bestow,
Swiftly and gaily the minutes flew,
And they started to hear the bell count two;
As died on their ears the unwelcome chime,
They reproach'd the heedless speed of time;
Who ought, they said, to have paus'd in his flight,

To prolong the mirth of the New Year's night,
But cruel still, as in former years,
He grants no boon, he hears no prayers.'

'I grant no boon, I regard no prayers,'
Replied a voice from the upper air;
Breathless they stood, in severe surprise,
When upward they turn'd their enquiring eyes,
And beheld old Time o'er the glittering ring,
Waving his ever changeful wing;
But ere the air cleft with the parting stroke,
In solemn tone, these words he spoke;

'The idle breath of the children of men,
In chidings or prayers to me is vain,
I puff it by my pinions wide,
In my forward course, as I ceaseless glide;
Alike to me the prayers or plants
Of dying sinners, or living saints;
From my eye of fire no tear ever steals,
My heart of stone no repentance feels.'

Wealth sought to bribe my lengthened stay,
But I shok'd on his heaps, and they melted away;
Power thought to bind me to his great throne,
But I touch'd the mass, and it crumbled down;
Bright Beauty wood me to spare her soft form,
But I left her to banquet her sister worm:
And nought have I left in gay Pleasure's powers,
Save the wither'd leaves, and the faded flowers;
And in the wide halls, where her flambeaux
gleam'd,

Hath my raven croak'd and my bitter serean'd,

Young Genius sued for an amaranth wreath,
And I gave him her shroud and the pall of death;
Fame blew her loud trumpet, and spread her roll,
But I broke the brass, and consumed the scroll;
And ever, when Earth's Babel-building bands,
Heap high their towers, & their glittering sands,
I stretch my hand out over the mass,

And my wide wave levels them all again!

But I may not pause—for a mighty one,
His feet as fire.' His face as the Sun,
And cloth'd with a cloud, from 'Heav'n comes
down.'

His head adorn'd with a rainbow crown,
With an open book in his ample hand,
On the earth and sea he shall equal stand,
His rendid voice shall silence break,
And seven deep thunders' their echoes wake!
Then lifting his hand up to heaven, he—

By him who made heaven, and earth, and sea,
Shall swear that I shall no longer be.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

THE PHYSICIAN'S FEE.

BY CHARLES E. ILSEY.

(Concluded.)

CHAPTER III.

TRULY is it more blessed to give than to receive, when the object of our charity is known to be deserving. Young Herbert felt it to be so on his return home. He knew that his patient was poor, for every thing he saw spoke of extreme poverty; ...the humble dwelling ..the scant furniture...the incoherent expression of the sick woman, and if these were not enough, the purse with its few bits of copper & silver; and he knew she was worthy. The neatness and order of the room...the demeanor of the daughter...every thing around & about them convinced him that his gift was well bestowed. What argument he found for this conclusion in the brilliant charms of Ellen...and they never shone so conspicuously as in her assiduous attention to her poor mother—is not for us to say. Suffice it, that when young Herbert laid his head upon his pillow, he felt more satisfied with his generous performance than if he had received a good fat fee from a purse-proud patient.

But how shall we describe the emotion of Ellen on learning the contents of the pretended receipt? It would be difficult to paint them in all their variations. How deep was her intense delight at the unexpected treasure coming in this, her sorest need; and then came other feelings. Should she accept this gift...from an entire stran-

ger, too? Would it be proper? But had she a right to reject it? Was it not intended for her mother as well as herself? These and a thousand similar questions she put to herself, without, however, being able to solve them to her satisfaction. Never before did she so much desire her mother's counsel and advice. But when she thought over the situation in which she was placed, with no possibility of earning any thing by her own hands so long as her parent continued sick; when she thought of the extra expenses that must necessarily be incurred to provide articles for a sick room, and when she remembered, too, that she had not funds enough of her own to procure more than a week's provisions, small as were her wants—she decided at once to accept the gift.

We shall not attempt to analyze poor Ellen's feelings, as she sat that night by her mother's bedside, watching her uneasy slumbers. She thought—as it was natural that she should—much of her benefactor, but not in the light of a benefactor solely. There was an under-current of feeling, as she dwelt upon his personal appearance...his fine manly form...his expressive countenance, and his sympathetic tones, which she did not attempt to fathom. She suffered the stream to flow on in its seductive brightness, without questioning its source or destination. Thus she passed a sleepless, but not a wearisome night.

In the morning her mother's symptoms appeared much more favorable. Though wandering at times, she did not exhibit those distressing tokens which so alarmed Ellen the evening previous. It was with no small anxiety that she now awaited the expected visit of the physician. She listened with a throbbing heart to every approaching footstep—fearing, yet desiring, his presence. How should she acknowledge his donation...how express her gratitude? Should she be silent respecting it, or should she represent to him the true state of the case, and inform him that she should consider his gift a loan, until she should be able to repay it? This last thought struck her the most favorably, and she resolved to be governed by it. She had scarcely arrived at this conclusion, when a chaise rattled up to the door. Presently footsteps were heard on the stairs. She started, and the blood flushed her cheeks as some one rapped at the door. She opened it, and the young physician entered. He, too, was slightly embarrassed. Hastily paying his respects, he approached the bed, and enquired after his patient.

'My mother rested exceedingly well last night,' said Ellen, 'and appears much better this morning—do you not think so sir?' 'Why—yes—here is a surprising change!' said Herbert, as he felt Mrs. Lemond's pulse. 'I could not desire a more favorable case. But she requires great care and attention. Have you no friend, Miss Lemond, to assist you in the arduous duties of the sick chamber?

'I once had not, Mr. Herbert; for the poor—who need the blessing of friendship—are generally deprived of it. When we were in prosperity, we reckoned friends; but when adversity came upon us, friendship took her departure.'

'It is a bitter lesson we all must sooner or later learn,' said Herbert, 'I was early taught it. When I most desired friends, I found them not; but when I needed not their aid, then they crowded around me. You said you once had no friend; have you been so fortunate as to secure one, Miss Lemond?'

Ellen felt her cheek glow at this question. She hesitated a moment before replying; then with a throbbing heart, and a slightly trembling voice, she said—'He who remembers the widow in her affliction...who sees it is more blessed to give than to receive...has proved himself a friend, indeed! and she fixed her gaze earnestly on the young physician.

He started at this delicate acknowledgement, and, taking Ellen's hand, with some warmth replied, 'Miss Lemond, I will not pretend to misunderstand you. I thank God, who has given me the power, as well as the will, to do an act of kindness. But the trifles I left last evening must not be alluded to. We must be better friends...become better acquainted. You were not always as you now appear...you have seen better days. Am I too bold in thus seeking your confidence?'

Charles Herbert was a man of generous impulse. He walked through the world with a warmer heart, and had a more exalted opinion of human nature than most men. He was enthusiastic in his attachments. When once the fountain of feeling was stirred, it generally overflowed. Left in early life an orphan, he had struggled on unaided—buffeting the waves with a strong arm and determined heart. He entered on the study of medicine with barely a change of raiment—a poor student thirsting after

knowledge. He overcame difficulties under which others would have sunk. He bore up against trials which would have crushed a less determined man. The elements of greatness were implanted in his nature, and all the array of adverse circumstances could not subdue them. His career was upward and onward, as will be the course of all those who have fixed an eye on the goal, resolved to win it. He was now, at an early age, in the enjoyment of the confidence of a numerous & wealthy class, reaping the harvest of his early sufferings. He ranked high as a young physician, and every day was adding new strength to his claims. Such was Charles Herbert; and, with this brief exposition of his character, the reader will not be surprised at his address to Ellen, and the sudden proffer of his friendship. With such a cast of mind, the barriers of restraint are soon broken down; & though Ellen shrunk with an instinctive delicacy from entering at once into a narration of her past history, she could not reject his friendly overture.

CHAPTER IV.

The winter months had passed away. Spring had come with her train of flowers and choir of singing birds, and nature was decked in her beautiful garments.

It was evening; and the streets of the city were thronged with a gay crowd, enjoying the delicious atmosphere and the rich splendor of night. Every moving thing seemed glad, and in keeping with the freshness and beauty of the season. But let us step apart from the crowd, and enter this genteel looking house. The rooms, if not richly, are handsomely furnished. Every thing gives evidence of being arranged by the hand of taste. Its occupants consist of two females. One, a middle-aged lady, bearing the marks of recent illness, reclines on a sofa: the other, a beautiful girl of about nineteen, whose simple white dress sets off a form of exquisite proportions, is seated at a neat work-table, reading aloud in tones exceedingly rich and clear. The picture is one of pure, unadulterated comfort; and were it not for the lines on the brow of the elder...those leger-lines of care and suffering—one would suppose that sorrow had never shaded so fair and bright a scene.

'It is a sad story, mother,' said the young lady, as she finished and laid aside the book, 'and it bears a painful similitude to our own dark history.'

'Without its happy termination, Ellen,' replied the mother. 'Perhaps, if there had been a good physician nigh, the story would have not closed so darkly,' and Mrs. Lemond fixed her eyes with an arch meaning on her daughter. A smile and a sigh struggled on the lips of Ellen.

'Our obligations to Mr. Herbert are many and great,' said she, while a faint blush stole over her features. 'Had it not been for him, we might still have been the occupants of a hotel, and dependant on the precarious means by which we so lately were supported.'

'You have often heard, my daughter, that God never resorts to ordinary means to accomplish His ends, and that He often causes good to spring from what we in our infinite judgment, call an evil. Instance my late sickness. To that we are indebted for the acquaintance of Charles Herbert—by him we learned the existence of that letter, the receipt of which has worked the change in our situation.'

'True, said Ellen, 'but we might have received the letter without the doctor's aid.'

'We might, my dear, but,'—continued her mother, who never neglected an opportunity to enforce a useful lesson.—'I had rather ascribe the changes that have taken place to a wise Providence than to a blind chance.' And it was in this devout reliance that Mrs. Lemond found strength to bear patiently the ills of life. She had been schooled in adversity, as we have seen; but a submissive, docile spirit had shielded her in the hour of trial. 'Thy will be done,' were the magic words that buoyed her life-bark up, when toss'd on a tempestuous sea. It formed the burden of a favorite song of hers, written by a friend of her husband and presented to her.

When sailing o'er life's changeful sea,
Should storms my bark assail,
Oh, may I put my trust in Thee,
Whose power controls the gale;
And though opposed may be the wind,
My course but just begun,
Let this but harbor in my mind—
'Thy Will be done.'

Though waves around dash high and dark,
And burst upon its deck;
Dooming my frail and struggling bark
To early, sudden wreck;
Though cloud on cloud their form should rear,
And shroud entire Hope's sun,
Still may I say without a tear,
'Thy Will be done.'

Where'er through life my path may lead,
In sunshine or in gloom;

Though thorns should every step impede—
How dark seem'd my doom;
Oh never may I dare contend
Against the Holy One!
But whisper, as I lowly bend,
'Thy Will be done.'

But how are we to account for this happy change in the circumstances of Mrs. Lemond? To enable the reader to understand it fully, he must go back with us to the sick chamber, which we left rather abruptly. We mentioned that Mr. Herbert took a deep interest in the welfare of the family, and made an offer of his friendship. He was one of those characters with whom one feels at home on a short acquaintance. We have all met with such in our intercourse with the world—men who win our confidence almost at first. Strangers tho' they are, the heart as it were, goes out to meet them, and by a sort of spiritual magnetism, the affections become cemented in the solid bonds of friendship.

Mrs. Lemond's sickness continued for some weeks, and her recovery was slow. In the frequent visits of Herbert—and they were not all professional—he learned the history of his patient. This knowledge added to the interest he felt for the mother and daughter; and he determined in his own mind to restore them, if possible, to their former situation. We will not say it was friendship alone that prompted him. If he had another motive, however, it will appear.

One morning, about six weeks after his introduction, he called rather early and unexpectedly. He apologized for his unwonted visit, by stating that he hoped he was the bearer of good tidings. Mrs. Lemond, who had so far recovered as to be able to sit up, smilingly remarked—

'If your tidings are very good, as a judicious physician you will break them to us gently, for we have been so long used to adversity, that, like light to the receding blind, sudden joy might be injurious.'

'One who can bear suffering so well need not fear such a cause,' said Herbert. 'But I am as much in the dark as yourself...here is what will solve the mystery;' and he handed Mrs. Mrs. L. a packet, sealed with black, and bearing a foreign post mark. 'On looking over the papers,' continued he, 'I noticed an old advertisement, stating that there was a valuable letter in the Post Office, directed to Mrs. Ellen Lemond. I took the liberty of calling for it, now for the mystery!'

Mrs. Lemond hastily broke the seal, and glanced over the letter. It fell from her hands, and the tears sprang to her eyes. 'This is indeed good news,—she exclaimed in an excited voice...unexpected news! Read the letter, Ellen...aloud, that I may not be mistaken—that our friend may share with us in our joy—if, indeed, I do not dream!'

Ellen took up the letter and read as follows:

Weymouth, England, January 17, 18—
MY DEAR MADAM—It becomes my duty, as executor to my lamented friend, your late uncle, William Rakeby, Esq., who died on the 30th ult., to inform you that he has, by his last will and testament, bequeathed to you the sum of £5000, as a testimony of respect for your late mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Thorndike.

'This is, indeed, good news,' said Herbert, springing from his seat and clasping a hand of the mother and daughter. 'Permit me to give you joy...heart-felt joy, on the occasion!'

The reader must imagine the feelings of Mrs. Lemond and Ellen—thus raised, as they were, from the depths of poverty to independence. The legacy was in due time received from England. Mrs. Lemond procured another residence, and with a truly grateful heart, prepared to enjoy the blessings so unexpectedly allotted her.

Physicians horses have a wonderful faculty, it is said, of remembering the houses of their master's patients. At any rate, for a long time the doctor would have to pull the off rein, when passing by the obscure street, down which the animal had daily been accustomed to trot. Nor was it long before his nag was wont to prick up his ears and pass with a brisker gait up a certain other street; for, with an instinctive sagacity, the noble beast knew that a longer call than usual was made on a certain patient, in a certain house. Indeed, at a particular hour of the day, he invariably bent his steps to that quarter. So accustomed had he been to the practice, that one day, at the usual hour, he started off on his own account with an empty chaise. When the doctor found the horse was missing, knowing, perhaps, his nature, better than the groom, he did not trouble himself about the elopement, but proceeded to call upon the aforesaid patient. There stood the animal, sure enough, at the accustomed spot, safe and sound, leisurely pawing the ground as usual. Herbert parried the joke good-humoredly, and the patient, who had been waiting for him, was greatly surprised to find him.

Worn by the slowly rolling years,
Or broke by sickness in a day,
The fading glory disappears,
The short lived beauty dies away.

When the animated spirit flies & leaves
the lovely tabernacle behind, how soon
does horror succeed to admiration. How
do we hasten to hide from sight the loath-some
remains of beauty.

There is a sort of contemptible pride....

the pride of finery and dress. By this many young people, and not a few old, are carried away to the greatest extravagance. Never make yourself remarkable by unnecessary ornaments in dress.

Dr. South, visiting a gentleman one morning, was asked to stay to dinner, which invitation he accepted; the gentleman stepped into the next room and told his wife, and desired she would provide something extraordinary. Hereupon she began to murmur and scold, and made a thousand words; till at length, her husband, provoked at her behaviour, protested, that

If it was not for the stranger in the next room, he would kick her out of door. Upon which the doctor, who had heard all that passed, stepped out crying, 'I beg, Sir, you will make no stranger of me.'

Cap. X.

An Ordinance for indemnifying persons who, since the first day of October, One thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven, have acted in apprehending, imprisoning, or detaining in custody, persons suspected of High Treason, or Treasonable Practices, and in the Suppression of unlawful Assemblies, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Cap. XI.

An Ordinance authorising the repayment out of the monies in the hands of the Receiver General of this province, of certain sums advanced from the Imperial Treasury.

This Ordinance authorizes the repayment of £142,160, 16s. 6d. advanced by the Imperial Treasury, for payment of the arrears due last year on the Civil List of this Province.

Cap. XII.

An Ordinance to make provision for Defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Provincial Government, from the first day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven, to the tenth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and thirty-eight.

The sum voted by this Ordinance for the Civil Expenditure of this Province for the last year, from the 1st of April, 1837, to the 10th of April, 1838, is £47,344 14s. 7d. sterling.

Cap. XIII.

An Ordinance to continue, for a limited time, certain Acts of the Legislature of this Province, relative to the District of St. Francis.

This Ordinance renews and continues, till the 1st of November, 1842, all the Acts and amendments of Acts for the establishment of the District of St. Francis; and acts, with respect to any doubts that may exist as to the present existence of the District, that these Acts and Amendments to be held, taken, and considered to be, and to have continued to be, in force and virtue from the times of using the same respectively, to the present time.

Cap. XIV.

An Ordinance to incorporate certain persons therein named, under the name of 'The President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Montreal.'

Cap. XV.

An Ordinance to enable the Governor, or person administering the Government of this province, to extend a conditional pardon in certain cases, to persons who have been concerned in the late insurrection.

Cap. XVI.

An Ordinance to appropriate certain sums of money therein mentioned, to the encouragement of Education in this province.

Cap. XVII.

An Ordinance to appropriate certain sums of money therein mentioned, to the support of certain Charitable Institutions, and for other purposes.

Cap. XVIII.

An Ordinance to appropriate certain sums of money therein mentioned, for the encouragement of Agriculture.

Cap. XIX.

An Ordinance to provide for the more speedy attainer of persons indicted for High Treason, who have fled from this Province, or remain concealed therein, to escape from justice.

Cap. XX.

An Ordinance for preventing the mischiefs arising from the printing and publishing newspapers, pamphlets, and papers of a like nature, by persons not known, and for other purposes.

Cap. XXI.

An Ordinance to authorize the payment of certain monies due by the Commissioners for the erection of a Common Gaol in the District of Montreal.

Cap. XXII.

An Ordinance to provide for the better defence of this province, and to regulate the militia thereof.

Cap. XXIII.

An Ordinance to authorize the Commissioners appointed under a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province therein mentioned, to borrow a further sum of money, to be applied to the improvement and enlargement of the Harbour of Montreal, and other purposes.

Cap. XXIV.

An Ordinance to authorize the incorporated and chartered, and other Banks in this Province, to suspend the redemption of their notes in specie, for a limited time.

Cap. XXV.

An Ordinance to enable the Proprietors or Shareholders of a Company, called 'Bank of British North America,' to sue and be sued in the name of any one or more of its Local Directors or Managers for the time being, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Cap. XXVI.

An Ordinance to make provision for the Survey of the Lake St. Peter.

His Excellency the Administrator prorogued the Council with the following

S P E E C H .

Gentlemen, ...At an important crisis you have been appointed members of the Special Council, constituted by an Act of the Imperial Government; a measure which, it is admitted, I believe, had become indispensable, with reference both to the long

neglected interests of Lower Canada and recent events.

The full and constant attendance of the Council during the Session, and the assiduity with which the business of the Province has been transacted will, I am persuaded, afford general satisfaction.

I return you my thanks for your attendance, and for the attention which you have devoted to the affairs which you have deputed to the affairs which have been brought under your consideration; and I trust that the Ordinances which have been passed will essentially contribute, under existing circumstances, to the welfare of the community.

The principal measures having been adopted to which your immediate attention required to be drawn, I think it necessary to direct the Council to be prorogued.

Govt. House, Montreal, 5th May, 1838.

A meeting of the citizens of Quebec was held on Thursday afternoon at the Quebec Exchange, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of addressing their Excellencies Sir John Colborne & the Earl of Durham on the respective arrival of these personages in this city—the former from Montreal, and the latter from England, to assume the Government of this Province, invested with extraordinary powers. Notwithstanding the expected landing of the Guards we were happy to see a very numerous and respectable assemblage.

At about half-past three o'clock William Walker, Esq. in obedience to the wishes of the meeting, took the Chair; Wm. Stevenson, Esq. acted as Secretary.

The Chairman having read the requisition calling the meeting, as it has been published in the newspapers made some observation theron.

John Jones, Jr. Esq. seconded by Dr. Fisher, moved:

...Resolved, That next to the favor of Divine Providence, the people of this Province are mainly indebted to the promptitude and military skill of his Excellency Sir John Colborne, commander of her Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, and now Administrator of the Government in the Lower Provinces, for the early suppression of the late insurrection, and for the security of the lives and properties of her Majesty's loyal subjects therein.

This resolution was carried by acclamation.

Thos. Froste, Esq., seconded by Wm. Atkinson, Esq., moved to resolve:

...Resolved, That on the occasion of his Excellency's visit to the seat of Government, it is highly expedient that a respectful and congratulatory Address should be presented to Sir John Colborne, on the part of the loyal inhabitants of this City and the vicinity, in testimony of their sense of his high character and eminent public services.

Passed as above.

J. B. Forsyth, Esq., seconded by Leaycraft, Esq., moved to resolve:

...Resolved, That inasmuch as Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint to the Government of Her British North American possessions, a Nobleman of high rank and distinguished attainments, who is more especially charged with the eventual re-establishment of the Government of this Province, upon such a basis as may secure the liberties and promote the interests of all Her Majesty's loyal subjects therein—it becomes the duty of the loyal inhabitants of this City and the vicinity to present a respectful and congratulatory address to the Earl of Durham, on his arrival at the seat of Government, expressing full confidence in His Excellency's fitness for the high trust reposed in him by Her Majesty, and their firm reliance that the extraordinary powers with which he is invested, will be exerted for the permanent welfare and real interests of the Provinces over which he has been called to preside and of this Province of Lower Canada in particular.

R. H. Gairdner, Esq. seconded by Thos. Wm. Lloyd, Esq. moved in amendment:

That it is advisable to present a respectful address to His Excellency the Earl of Durham, on his arrival at the seat of Government, containing a succinct statement of the grievances which peculiarly press upon Her Majesty's subjects of British and Irish origin, and expressing their hope that His Excellency will be pleased to take the same into consideration, and to adopt such measures as may lead to their final redress.

On a discussion, this amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority.

John Young, Esq. seconded by H. J. Nead, Esq. moved that a Committee of twenty one be appointed to draw up the Address to Sir John Colborne, and that the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Association be requested to prepare the Address to Lord Durham and that the following do compose the first Committee:

William Walker, Noah Freer,
William Philips, J. M. Fraser,
J. C. Fisher, Alex. Simpson,
Wm. Atkinson, Wm. Patton,
James B. Forsyth, John M'Leod,
J. Leaycraft, John Jones, Jun.
David Burnet, Wm. Newton,
John Bonner, H. Gowen,
Thomas Froste, C. McCallum,
John Munn, Wm. Stevenson, Esqrs.
H. J. Caldwell, Esqrs.
Passed unanimously.

Wm. Walker, Esq. having left the chair John Jones, Junr. Esq. took it; a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary was then carried by acclamation.

The meeting was addressed, at length, dressed in their summer clothing and by a number of gentlemen.

London Correspondence of the Quebec Gazette.

April 9th 1838.

I should not have written you by the Wellington, had I not thought that recent events connected with the negotiations between the British American Land Company and Her Majesty's Government are of considerable importance to the Colonists in Lower Canada. In my last I informed you that the proprietary in general meeting assembled, were highly displeased with the Colonial Secretary, in not allowing them

their request to have the payment of interest and instalments suspended for five years. Lord Glenelg would then only assent to a postponement for one year. A special meeting was however held on Friday, at which the proprietors called upon ministers

as a matter of justice (the revolt in the Colony and the consequent indisposition of parties to emigrate to the lands of the Company, independently of other circumstances which will readily recur to the minds of your readers, must have retarded the operations of the establishment) to accede to the terms asked. Mr. Bruyere, the Secretary, has since, by invitation, had an interview with Lord Glenelg, & has received such intimation of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government, that must be of great interest to the loyal and well disposed subjects of the Mother Country in Lower Canada.

Lord Glenelg proposes to allow to the Company a suspension of all payments for one year. To allow all the remainder of the capital of the Company (£22 per share) to be expended in the promotion of emigration to the Lower Province. Her Majesty's Ministers, as I understand, are also to encourage settlers to proceed to the Lower Province in great numbers, with the view of rapidly augmenting the British and Irish population in the Colony; thus rendering the Lower Province in point of numbers, at no distant day essentially of British origin, and other measures are to be adopted to effect the same object.

This is the outline of the intentions of our Government, but they have not yet been officially communicated. You may rely however upon the general correctness of the facts I have stated.

T E X A S .

The committee on foreign relations, in the Senate of Texas, has reported a resolution instructing the President to withdraw respectfully and unconditionally, the proposition submitted to the government of the United States for the annexation of Texas to the Union.

The following is the resolution, as reported by the committee:

The committee on foreign relations, having had under consideration the situation of the question of annexation, as it now exists between this government and the government of the United States, deem it proper to submit the following preamble and resolution to the consideration of the Senate.

Whereas, the proposition which has been made by the government of Texas, for an annexation to the confederacy of the United States of America, has been met by that government with views and propositions very discouraging presenting obstacles and difficulties at present insurmountable, and involving the consequent postponement of any action on the subject on its part to a period to be determined by future contingencies...thus leaving the people of Texas exposed in the meanwhile to all the trials incident to their infant condition; and whereas, a great and unhappy excitement is now prevailing among the people of the United States on the subject of slavery, which appears to be partially kept up by the proposition referred to—a result not anticipated from a cause so innocent—therefore,

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas, in Congress assembled, that the President be, and he is hereby instructed, to cause the proposition heretofore made by this government to the government of the United States, for the annexation of Texas, to be respectfully and unconditionally withdrawn, and thus in the most decisive manner, refer the people of Texas, for all the future good they may hope to receive or enjoy, of social security, to their own independent and manly energies.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your committee, with the hope of its speedy passage into a law.

S. H. EVERITT, Chairman.

The report and resolution were read and laid on the table.

Letters received at New Orleans on the 27th of April, say that the report of the committee was adopted in the Senate, and would doubtless be adopted in the House also. It was reported at Houston that a principal cause of the resolution was the receipt of a letter from the Texian minister to England, announcing the conclusion of a commercial treaty with that power.

The annual communication to Congress at the opening of the session on the 9th of April, was made by Mr. Lamar, president of the Senate, President Houston being prevented by severe indisposition from performing that duty. The message or address presents nothing of interest but has the merit of brevity.

About one o'clock yesterday the 15th regiment embarked on board the Canada on their route to Chambly and St. Johns. The weather being warm the men were

preceded by the band of the Regiment marched down to the boat in fine style. Few Regiments have remained so long in the country as the 15th has done, often scattered at outposts and in small detachments and yet preserved so excellent a state of discipline. Their appearance as they marched down to embark was that of a corps newly landed rather than of one which had completed the term, under ordinary circumstances, assigned for service in the Colonies.—*Quebec Mercury*, 12th inst.

THE QUANDARY.

It is hard for a man to lose his character after trying to do his best. The 'Standard' came to the house, the same day it was printed; and, as on former occasions, it was read, not now close to the fireside, but in the front room, at the window. The 'Introduction' was read, and criticised; & what would you think? a Lady, who is my particular friend, made free to pronounce it a *hotchpotch*, adding that the author was really in a quandary. All this I had to swallow with the best grace I could assume. For I cannot bring myself to be indifferent to the approbation or disapprobation of my dear readers. When they censure, I am sure there is cause; and I set about to discover it, that I may endeavor to amend. At present I beg my dear readers to remember that I have promised nothing, and that therefore to feel disappointed is not quite fair. One of the best of Poets has ingenuously confessed,

They best can judge a poet's worth
Who oft themselves have known
The pangs of a poetic birth
By labors of their own.

What an admirable hit to the critics who have not tried their own hands! There may, perhaps, be some mystery in the 'pangs' and pleasures of the fact which humble prosers know nothing of; but, nevertheless, if unfeigned critics were, before they undertook to condemn, to sit down and give a specimen of their talents, in which faults were avoided, and our productions surpassed, they might be led to pause for some moments, before they pronounced the 'pangs' of our prosaic 'birth' as a *hotchpotch*. A friendly gentleman says that, as the word *hotchpotch* means in cookery, an excellent dish composed of several savoury ingredients, it was adopted as a high compliment. That may be, but the word does not sound well. Words, however, are subject to wonderful changes. Whether the word in question can be made to sound well to the prejudiced ear, I know not, but words of a very indifferent character, have been enabled, and a cut of beef has been knighted. Who does not rejoice at the sight of Sir Loin, smoking on the table? The humble gatherer, sometimes made of a green tape, sometimes of any kind of string, has been made the badge and decoration of the noblest order of knighthood in Europe, in which kings and princes and heroes are proud to be enrolled. I could relate the origin of the order, but if my readers have any curiosity on the subject, I refer them to the reign of Edward III. in the history of England.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, a luminary among the learned sons of England, when preparing to commence the writing of his celebrated Essays, was early puzzled for an appropriate title, till at last, when he could get nothing to suit his fancy, adopted 'The Rambler.' Thus, in a fit of chagrin, a word of no very dignified pretensions came to be the title of a work which extended to four volumes, and which will be regarded as master-pieces of composition, profound wisdom and learning as long as the English language will continue to be read and known. The same great genius adopted, 'The Idler,' as the title of another work, not equal, perhaps, to the Rambler, but still worthy of Johnson. Steele, and his associates, were content to issue the productions of their wit, under the title of 'Tattler.' Addison, the sweetest, the most elegant of all his contemporaries, published his volumes under the title of 'Spectator'; a work which never has yet been surpassed in the qualities which constitute, & the graces which adorn the most natural, purest, & most agreeable style of composition in the English language. Here, we have the 'Rambler,' the 'Idler,' the 'Tattler,' and the 'Spectator,' words which naturally convey the idea, first, of one strolling about as whim, caprice, or curiosity directs, for his own pleasure;—of a second, who is good for nothing but to eat and to drink, and to wear his clothes, if he can procure any to wear;—of a third, whose tongue blabs every thing he hears, together with a great deal that he never heard;...and of a fourth, who is a dumb, stupid witness where any thing is to be gazed at. Good company, however, and distinguished employment,

have raised these words from their low origin, to eminent stations, from which they cannot again be degraded.

I might now allude to a class of most beautiful words that have had the misfortune of being totally ruined by bad company, but I forbear. The subject is not agreeable. The fine gold is changed. Satan was an angel of light, before he turned rebel against God. Bad men call their wicked designs by names which not only sound beautifully, but are also the literal representations of useful and splendid virtues. But good words, when employed to gild and varnish evil designs, and wicked works, are notwithstanding, the dignity of their origin, totally degraded. The serpent is a beautiful reptile, but the delicate tints of his glossy stripes can never render the hiss which proceeds from his forked tongue and venomous mouth, agreeable to the ear. He was once more 'subtile than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made,' but he employed his beauty and his wit to destroy happiness, and is, therefore, degraded and cursed. Evil communications corrupt good manners.'

J. R.

M I S S I S K O U I S T A N D A R D .

FREELIGHSBURG, MAY 22, 1838.

The circumstances in which the country at this moment is placed, are certainly singular. After having been in the possession of a free constitution for a period of nearly fifty years, it is all at once thrown under a system of rule as absolute in its character as it is, perhaps, necessary for its safety. There is no form of government more entirely foreign to the minds and feelings of Britons, than the one under which we at present live. The welfare of the country, however, has rendered it necessary; and we are bound to submit, because we believe it to be the only form by which the Colony can be ruled, until the minds of men again become settled. Yet, although we are ready to avow this conviction, we find it impossible to shake from us the natural repugnance against it. It is only by extreme caution, and by an exact measure of justice to all parts of the country, in the selection of Special Councillors, that the minds of the people can be brought to acquiesce cheerfully in the measures of the Governor for ruling the country.

Since the number of Councill

ada, expressive of the deep regret at the disturbances in the province. The petitioners expressed their sense of the grievances to which the population were exposed in consequence of the convention of 1791. Among other matters on which the petitioners gave an opinion, was the union of the two provinces. He (Lord G.) had on a former occasion alluded to this subject; but he felt that it would be premature for him to express an opinion on it at present. This much, however, he might say, that he thought if such a measure were proposed it could only be done with the approbation of the two provinces themselves. The Noble Lord presented a petition to the same effect from Quebec.

The subject of the Union of the Provinces, is one involving the greatest interests of Lower Canada, & not of Lower Canada only, but of the empire at large. The minds of the Anglo-Saxon population of this province, however varying on matters of general politics, have at length become settled on this point, that the reunion of the provinces is now the only stay of Anglo-Saxon liberty here, and the only means of retaining the North American colonies as dependencies of the British Crown.

It is not without regret, that we confess our belief, that this is now the only measure for effecting those great objects; for we have long clung to the impression, that a firm administration of colonial affairs, upon the broad principles of justice and of true patriotism, would be sufficient to keep Lower Canada in the right path, under the constitution of 1791. If it were possible that the ministers of the Crown for the time being, whether Tory or Whig we care not, could have nerve enough to act as impartial judges according to law and evidence only, & not as partisan politicians, from the peculiar ideas and tenets of their class, we think that this colony might after a short time emerge from the present darkness, and be again conducted in the straight course, according to the old landmarks. But we must take men as they are, and we fear, that, if matters are placed on the old footing, we shall have more unjust demands and more foolish concession, more heart-burnings and more conciliation, followed in the course of fifteen or twenty years, by another rebellion, probably a war of extermination, and, whichever population gain the ascendancy, a total loss to the empire of the North American provinces.

When we hear such a man as Lord Aberdeen, express himself in favor of casting us loose, while a rebellion was yet raging in the country; when we see such lamentable ignorance of our affairs displayed in England, by those who profess to be instructors of the people, and such carelessness as to our safety and our liberties exhibited by the Government, we cannot reconcile to ourselves the thoughts of again being subjected to the will of an insane French Assembly, if a remedy can by any means be provided. That remedy consists in Anglifying the province, as the constitutional papers call it.

But, in the mean time, we must stop; we may mention, however, that, in bringing about this desirable end, we are totally opposed to the using of violent measures. In a future paper we will attempt to shew the necessity of effecting it at some period, and that the speedy union of the provinces is the best means that can be adopted.

Three ships of the line, one frigate and two sloops of war have arrived at Quebec with troops.

Lord Durham was to leave Portsmouth for Canada on the 21st April. He is daily expected at Quebec.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the two following despatches from Major Williams to Capt. Starke. One of them will be found to be similar to that in the Standard of last week, addressed to Capt. O. J. Kemp.

PHILIPSBURG, 5th May, 1838.

SIR,—I am directed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, to transmit to you the accompanying extract of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the colonies, dated the 28th January, 1838, conveying her Majesty's thanks to yourself and the officers and men under your command, for their gallant conduct in repelling the attack made last December into this territory, by insurgents from the United States.

In performing this duty, I feel that, to secure at all times, and under all circumstances, a continuance of the same loyal and gallant conduct which distinguished the Militia and Volunteers of this District, in the above occasion, there can be no higher incentive than the gracious approbation of a Queen, whose first and most ardent desire

is, the peace, the happiness, and the prosperity of her subjects.

EXTRACT.

Lord Hill has communicated to me your despatches of the 13th and 22d of December, reporting the defeat of the insurgents, who had entered Lower Canada from Swanton in the State of Vermont. I have laid these despatches before the Queen, and am commanded by her Majesty to convey through you, to the Mississquoi Volunteers, her Majesty's thanks for their conduct on the occasion to which you have referred.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. WILLIAMS.

Major Unattached.

To Captain STARKE, Lt. Infantry Volunteers.

PHILIPSBURG, 11th May, 1838.

SIR,—I am directed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, to transmit the accompanying extract of a letter from the Secretary of State for the colonies, dated the 26th February, 1838, expressing the high sense entertained by her Majesty's Government of the services rendered by the Militia and other loyal Volunteers of this Province; and in fulfilling this pleasing duty, I sincerely congratulate the Corps of the Mississquoi District, on having well merited this distinguished mark of approbation.

EXTRACT.

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, a copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Lords commissioners of the Treasury, suggesting considerations which render it expedient that the Volunteer corps, which, in the late emergency, have so cheerfully afforded their assistance to her Majesty, in Upper & Lower Canada, shall be released as soon as possible, from all military service.

I entirely concur with the Lords of the Treasury, in the view which they have taken of this subject, and I trust that the present state of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, combined with the increase which has already taken place in the amount of the Regular Military Force in Lower Canada, and the certainty of additional reinforcements arriving at an early period, will enable you to act on this suggestion.

In conveying to you this intimation I avail myself of the opportunity of again expressing the sense entertained by her Majesty's Government of the zeal and gallantry with which regardless of considerations of personal danger or inconvenience, the members of these corps have come forward in aid of her Majesty's Troops for the suppression of the late insurrectionary movements, and the maintenance of the integrity of the empire.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

W. WILLIAMS.

Major unattached.

Captain STARKE,

Commanding the Frelighsburg Lt. Infantry Volunteers, Frelighsburg.

Comparative statement of vessels, &c. arrived at the Port of Quebec, in 1837, and 1828.

Vessels. Tonnage. Passengers
1838, May 1...92 37514 148
1837, May 1...16 6246 384

More this year 76 31268 less 236

In every respect but the passengers, it would be a fine thing for Quebec, were the increase to go on in the same ratio as the above during the year.

MARRIED.

At Ascot, Eastern Townships, on Thursday, by the Rev. L. Doolittle, at the residence of Edward Nicholson, Esq. Robert Amour, Jun. Esq. Barrister-at-Law, Sherbrooke, to Elizabeth Mary, second daughter of the late William Dobson, Esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Frelighsburg, May, 21 1838.

Mrs. Eliza Scofield, Mr. Standish, John Fer, David Burhart, John Murin, John Krans, Stephen Burleson, John Cowdon, Miss Sarah Jenne, John Tittemore, Mrs. Relancer Allen, Mrs. Isaac Smith, Peter Embury, Benjamin Baker, Patrick Hannahan, Daniel Cheney, Jeremiah W. Virgin,

Fresh Garden and Cover Seeds, For sale by

R. COWAN.

May, 1838.

Notice.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping, for sale a quantity of Cabinet ware & Chairs.

Wm. HICKOK.

Cooksville, May, 1838.

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MUSIC.

The trumpet-clang and beat of drums
Announce the course of Mars;
And warriors bold, with swords and plumes,
All hasten to the wars.

On Summer eve, the shepherd's reed
Breathes forth a mellow sound;
And children sing along the mead,
And lovers dance around:

The rich piano's magic swell,
Awakes the echoing hall,
And gallants toast the skillful belle,
Charm of the festival.

The organ's tones with woman's voice,
Break forth in solemn praise;
Angels that hear the sound rejoice,
And join the holy lays.

But in the humble christian's heart,
A still small voice is heard;
Sweeter than instruments impart,
To angel hymns prefer'd.

It is the Spirit's soothing breath—
It tells of endless peace:
It whispers in the ear of death,
And all his terrors cease.

AGRICULTURAL.



Preserve your best Animals for Breeding.

The complaint is general, at least throughout the eastern states, that the stock of neat cattle has been greatly diminished within a few years, and that prices have consequently advanced to an unprecedented pitch. And it is believed to be a general fault among farmers, that they sell their best young animals to the butchers. The season has arrived when it becomes the farmer to improve his practice in these matters. He should preserve his best animals for breeding; raise more stock, if his farm will permit, and substitute improved breeds, or at all events cross upon them.

He should preserve his best individuals for breeding. For a dollar or two extra the farmer sells his best calf to the butcher; which, if kept as a breeder, would not only serve to improve his whole stock, but the individual thus sacrificed for a dollar or two, would in many cases, be worth at the working or milking age, and with no extra expense of keep, ten twenty, or fifty dollars more, than the poor calf rejected by the butcher, and which consequently serves as a breeder upon the farm, still further to depreciate the character of the farm stock. The farmer who breeds from poor or inferior animals, in a manner throws away capital. He who breeds only from select animals gets common interest. And he who breeds from select animals, of the choice breeds, gets compound interest. Choice working oxen, of four or five years old of common stock, or with the Devon cross, have recently been sold for one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars the pair. This surely affords a handsome remuneration to the breeder. There is generally a difference of about one-half, in cows and oxen, between select and inferior individuals of the common breeds.

He should raise more stock. Many of our farmers have been 'penny wise and pound foolish,' in destroying calves at their birth, in order to turn a few gallons of milk into ready money, thus retarding the increase, & enhancing the dairy stock. Cattle are the source of fertility to the farm—dung makes fat crops, and fat crops make fat cattle. In districts remote from market where land is cheap, the rearing of neat cattle should certainly be a profitable business. It is so upon well managed farms, in the contiguity of markets, where lands are high. It may be made still more so at remote points, where lands are comparatively low, particularly if select breeds, or select individuals, are employed as breeders. But,

He should select the breeds best adapted to his farm; and we refer to the report upon neat cattle in our extra sheet, for advice, as to the breed which is best adapted to his farm. Having determined upon this, let him stick to it, preserve his finest animals to propagate from; make it his business to improve, and he will soon find, that instead of ten and twelve dollars, his yearlings and two year olds will bring him twenty, fifty, and even a hundred and fifty dollars each...nay, the last summer has demonstrated, that choice animals, of improved breeds, will bring 1,500 to 2,100 dollars sometimes. —Cultivator.

Transplanting—Potatoes—Italian Wheat
—Ploughing old Meadows.

Clinton, Oneida co. Jan 5th, 1838.

Mr. BUEL.—Sir, As the earth is composed of atoms, and the ocean of drops, so the columns of the Cultivator may, perhaps receive an accession of interest from sources comparatively small. A few brief remarks are all I propose to offer.

1st. With respect to transplanting. In the early part of December, 1836, I procured a lot of apple trees, and set them the next day, (roots partially froze during the night;) the ground being naked and clear of frost. The next season witnessed a fine growth in every instance; numbers of them blossomed, and one bore about a dozen apples to maturity. The suggestion I would make is, that late fall, or winter setting when practised is preferable to performing that operation in the spring, as the earth becomes adjusted to the roots by the long

action of winter, being thereby less exposed to perish by drought or other causes.

2d. As much difference of opinion exists, whether large, small or medium size potatoes are best for seed, I made a trial of the two extremes in the following manner, viz: planting two rows with one potato of the largest size in each hill, placed in a triangular form, four inches apart, soil similar and very rich. Result...the potatoes from the first two rows were generally larger than those from the other two, (though all were large, and the yield about one-sixth greater.) As truth is said to lie between extremes, as a general rule, perhaps this is not an exception.

3d. Italian wheat. My experience here is limited, having raised but a single patch of forty rods, from which I obtained eight and three fourths bushels, being at the rate of twenty-nine bushels per acre. The crop was diminished by smut, the straw bright and grain heavy, weighing more than 61 pounds to the bushel. I beg leave here to suggest the importance of making all statements of crops for publication, from actual measurement, both of land and product. The superiority of this variety of spring wheat is thought by many to consist chiefly in its adaptation to worn out or light soils. My field had been in tillage forty years, with, perhaps, one exception. As far as my observation extended the past season, the growth was abundant, very little injured by rust, and I am not at present willing to abandon its culture. If on further trial some other species shall be found preferable, of course they will supersede it, as improvement is or ought to be the object of every farmer.

4th. In conclusion, I would reiterate your oft repeated recommendation, to plough up old worn-out meadows, and keep them in tillage two or three seasons. My own experience, though not great, enables me to say that on a piece of meadow thus renovated, I have for several years cut triple the amount of its former product.

I am, sir, with respect, yours, &c.

G. BUTLER.

Relative Value of Ruta Baga for Fattening Oxen.

Sagchiticoe, Feb. 3, 1838.

SIR,—Believing the turnip culture to be of almost uestimable value to the farmers of this country, and knowing the strong prejudices entertained by most of them, against any thing like innovations, or deviations from the good old ways of their fathers, as they term them, I deem it the duty of the few who have been credulous enough to cultivate a few acres, to say what they can from experience, to induce others to give them a fair trial, and a chance to grow upon a few acres, of their poor sandy soil, that will hardly grow anything else, and they will find, when the summer is passed, and the harvest ended, that they have not been imposed upon, except by the large quantity of roots. And, it was my object in commencing this article, to show what I believe to be their value, for feeding, in comparison with other grains and Roots, generally used. I will first state that my crop was about 950 bushels per acre, on a light sandy soil, without manure, ploughed but once, and hoed twice, the whole expense, including interest of land, was less than 3 cts. per bushel, a price which I have frequently paid for digging potatoes, and the same land would have produced 200 bushels. I fed 2 yoke of cattle on them for 2 months, viz: November and December, feed 5 bushel per day, a yoke. Average gain 115 lbs. a yoke per month. The same cattle were fed through the month of January on potatoes and meal, corn and oats, ground together in equal quantities, feed 2 bushels potatoes, 1 bushel meal. Gain 60 lbs. Estimate the value of the ruta baga, by the present price of corn, oats and potatoes, and the respective gains, and it makes the ruta baga worth but a fraction less than 48 cts. per bushel; that is, if corn is worth 8s., oats 4s., potatoes 2s., for making beef, we must put the ruta baga at 48 cts. I will only add that the experiment was fairly tried, the cattle were weighed correctly, and eat their allowance every day.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN C. MATHER.

NEW GOODS.

In addition to his very general assortment, the subscriber has just received a well selected supply of

Dry Goods,

suitable for the Fall and Winter seasons: together with

Groceries,

Hardware &

Crockery,

which he offers for sale low for Cash, or in exchange for produce, &c.

LIQUORS

by Wholesale and Retail of superior quality.

Cash paid for

Salts of Ley and Ashes.

200 MINX SKINS Wanted.

All debts due the subscriber must be paid as soon as possible.

P. COWAN.

Nelsonville, Dunham, 3d Nov., 1837. Bkt-

N. B. No farther credit given.

P. C.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance Is. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year Is. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment, if made by or before the expiration of the first nine months.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely

Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,

P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,

Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.

Eliah Crossett, St. Armand.

W. W. Smith, P. M. Philipsburg.

Galloway Freleigh, Bedford.

Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham

Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.

Abner Potter, Brome.

Jacob Cook, P. M. Brome.

P. H. Knowlton, Brome.

Samuel Wood, Farnham.

Whipple Wells, Farnham.

Wm. Hickok, Cooksville,

Henry Boright, Sutton.

Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.

Henry Wilson, Lacole.

Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.

Nathan Hale, Troy

Albert Chapman, Caldwells' Manor

Horace Wells, Henryville.

Allen Wheeler, Noyan,

Daniel D. Salls, Esq. parish of St. Thomas

E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt

Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton

William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississquoi Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Freleighsburg, all payments must be made.

A Card.

MRS. BELLAMY, on retiring from the Commercial Hotel, begs to acknowledge her obligation to those who have so liberally patronized this Establishment, while under her charge, and trusts, that under the management of her successor, MR. JOHN BAKER, it will continue to receive that share of public support which she feels confident his exertions will merit.

Montreal, May 13, 1837.

Commercial



HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above well known Establishment, to which many improvements have been added this Spring; and no exertion will be spared on his part to maintain the well known reputation of the House.

JOHN BAKER.

Montreal, May 13, 1837.

V3 6t

NEW STORE

AND

New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware,

Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article call'd for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, & unhealthy process of casting type by hand a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our self or partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rusl Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices.

Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give a copy of either of the previous volumes. No subscriptions received for less than one year.

Names of subscribers with the amount or subscription to be sent by the 24th of June, or as soon after as convenient, to the publisher.

WILLIAM B. STODDARD.

Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y., 1837.

CONDITIONS.

The Rural Repository will be published every other Saturday, in the Quarto form, and will contain twenty-six numbers of eight pages each, with a title page and index to the volume, making in the whole 208 pages. It will be printed in handsome style, on Medium paper of a superior quality, with good type; making, at the end of the year, a neat and tasteful volume containing at least equal to one thousand duodecimo pages, which will be both amusing and instructive in future years.

TERMS.—The fourteenth volume (Fifth New Series) will commence on the 24th of June, 1838, at the low rate of One Dollar per annum in advance, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents at the expiration of three months from the time of Subscription. Any person who will remit us five Dollars free of postage, shall receive six copies, and any person who will remit us ten dollars, free of postage, shall receive twelve copies and one copy of either of the previous volumes. No subscriptions received for less than one year.

Names of subscribers with the amount or subscription to be sent by the 24th of June, or as soon after as convenient, to the publisher.

JAMES COURT.

Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.—20 2ma

A New Work!

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMN